## THE WALTON-MATTHEWS TRAGEDY.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST.

MORE THREATS.

Charles Jefferds Found Guilty.

Testimony of Alanson S. Jones, James Norval, Ellen Costigan, and Alexander N. Gunn.

The inquest in the case of the Walton-Mathews double murder was continued yester ay afternoon in the Su, erior Court room, which was crawded wi h spectators. At the commencement, there were no ladies in the Court-room.

Alarson S. Jones, sworn-Q. Where do you reside?

A. At No. 42 University place.
Q. Are you attached to the Police Department? A.
Yes, Sir.
Q. In what capacity? A. I am one of the surgeons. Q. In what capacity? A. I am one of the Q. Are you acquainted with Mr. Jefferds? A.

Q. Will you please to state to the Jary what you

Dr. Jones-About the cause of the death of these

Q. What conversation had you with Jefferds on Sat-Q. What conversation had you with Jefferds on Saturday right? A. On Monday night, the 2d of July, I received a message to go to the Hone House to see Mr. Jefferds—that he was not very well; I accordingly went and saw him; found him lying on the bed with his coat and vest off; he had his shirt and pantaloons on; he complained of a swelling, or rather there were two swellings, glandular swellings, one in each groin, which he said had troubled him some time; after tome

which he said had troubled him some time; after tome conversation in reference to his physical condition, the causes of it, &c., the conversation turned to the affair of which he said he was charged with being the perpetrator; he stated that he had come in town that afternoon for the purpose of surrendering himself having ascertained that he was in some suspicion of being connected with the affair; he stated that he had endeavored to so reached the property of the property der himself to one or two magistrates, but had found a great deal of difficulty in doing so; he had made an en-gagement to do so next moroing; had made an appointat to meet Jucge Osborn at the Tombs; he adve ment to meet Judge Ostorn at the folios; is an action to the fact of his physical condition as one of the reacons why it was highly improbable that he was the perpetrator; that he was in a condition that it was impossible for him to have run as fleetly as it was said

perpetrator, that the possible for him to have run as fleetly as it was said hat the man did run.

Q. Did you examine him? A. I did.
Q. What was your opinion? A. Well, he had a swelling in either groin, very much inflamed, which certainly, in my judgment, would have rendered running very painful, if not impossible.
Q. Did he state to you where he was that evening?
A. Yes; he said he was somewhere; I don't remember now where he did say; the conversation was very rapid; we talked about the occurrence; I think he said he was engaged in playing cards with a party somewhere near the Gerard House—either at or somewhere near there.

where near the Gerard House—either at or somewhere
near there.

Q. How long were you in company with him that
night? A. I should say five or six minutes.

Q. What other conversation had he with you? A.
He made a remark to the effect that if he hed not felt
entirely sure of his position, he would have gone
away: I said, it strikes me that, with the opportunity
you have had, if you were implicated, you would keep
out of the way, or get out of the way.

Q. What reply did he make? A. He said he courted
an investigation; the moment he saw it in the paper
he resolved to surrender nimedi, and he said he consted
an investigation, feeling confident of the result.

Q. Did he state what cause of snapicion there was?

A. What he saw in the paper, he said; he asked me
what was the best course; I told him by all means to
surrender himself to the Coroner.

Q Where did this conversation take place? A. At

Q Where did this conversation take place? A. At the Hone Honse.
Q. That was on Monday evening? A. Monday evening, about half-past 10, I should say.
Q. When have you seen him previous to that? A. Some years I had not seen him; he was quite a little shaver; two or three years I should think.
Q. Were you the family physician of the Waltons?
A. Not the Waltons; I attended Mrs. Walton.
Q. Have you attended the family? A. I have attended Mrs. Walton; not acquainted with Mr. Walton.
Q. Who sent you this letter to the Hone House? A.
That I cannot say; the gentleman who came to see me

Q. Who sent you this letter to the Hone House? A.

That I cannot say; the gentleman who came to see me
was a man I didn't know; representing himself a Mr.

Betts, who I telieve, has been here.
Q. (Hy Mr. Smith) Did he mention to you anything
about playing cards at the Johnson House! A. No,
not the Johnson House.
Q. You dun't recollect any particular place? A.

My present recollection is, it was either at the Girard House, or somewhere near it; in fact, I don't think he se, or somewhere near it; in fact, I dont think he Q. Did he tell you what time he got through playing cards then? A. Yes; I think he said about 10 or half-

Q. Did he tell you where he went after he was playing cards? A. Yes; he said he was from there to the water-closet of the Girard House: I remember that distactly; he said, after he got through playing, and before he went to Brooklyn, he went directly from there;
he stated that he played cards till, I think, about 10 or
half-past 10, and then went to the water closet of the
Girard House, where he stayed 10 or 15 minutes, and
from there he went down to Brooklyn.

Q. Did he tell you whether any body saw him? A.
Yee, I asked him whether any body saw him; he said
he didn't know; he had been saffering pain for some
time, and he went to the bar and asked for a glass of
brandy; I asked him if the bar keeper would be likely

The temperature of the said he didd't know; he was a ent to Brooklen, he went directly

36 remember him; he said he didd t know; he was a aranger to him, and he didn't know as he should re-

member 16 harkeeper.

Q. Did he mention the names of the persons with
whom he had been playing cards? A. Yes; I a-ked
him parts ularly about it; he mentioned some names,
hat I don't remember them now; they were persons I

didn't how.

Q. You won't be able to remember any of these names, Doctor? A. No; they were persons I didn't how, and of course didn't reain them.

Q. Did he state that he had any other physician attending him? A. He stated that he had already considered a physician; I asked him in reference to that particular, for I thought there was importance in it; he raid he had consulted some one about a week or so before that, and at that time he was in the condition that he then was when I saw him.

that he then was when I saw him.

Q. Would any physician allow brandy for such a cridition? A. I would not.

Q. Would it be injurious to him? A. I should say

Q. Did he mention the doctor's name? A. Yes: he mentioned some doctor in the country; I don't remember it; this brandy and water which he took in the dirard House was taken for a diarrhea from which he Q. (by Mr. Smith) Doctor, how long did your ex-

amination take? A. A few moments; just sufficient to make an examination of his condition and of the

Q. Could you say they looked as though they had existed for some time? A. They looked bard, as though induration had existed.

Q. (by Mr. Smith)—Might not they have been caused.

A. I never say

Q. (by Mr. Smith)—Might not they have been caused by violent exercise, or running fast! A. I never saw such an instance, where such a swelling might be produced by running; it might be aggravated, it is true.

Q. Do you say those swellings could not have been produced by running some distance very fast! A. It is difficult to say, these swellings arise from so many cames; it is very possible, though I hardly think so; I never saw anything like it in twenty years experience.

Q. Then I understand you to say, they might have been caused by running though you don't think that was the case? A. I say it is possible; I put it in the limits of rare possibility, but my opinion is it was not the cause.

the cause.

Q. Was your examination thorough enough to give a reliable opinion? A. Yes; the swettings were large, at d had apparently a chronic form; had they been re-excent, os within a day or two, there would have been

more inflammation.

Q. (By the Coroner) Could a man by jumping over Q. (By the Coroner) Could a man by jumping over a fence, or by violent exercise, not have created such swellings? A. Well, that is a mere opinion; this might have been created by violent action, or a variety of causes; I have seen men get swellings by violent action in rolling ten-pins, but in that case there would have been violent inflammation; this would have been acute rather than chronic.

Q. (By Mr. Smith) Your examination, then, might not have been more than a might be accused.

Q. (By Mr. Smith) Your examination, then, might not have been more than a minute; if you were not there more than five minutes? A. I don't know; it was long enough to make a thorough examination; it might have been five minutes.

Q. Do you mean to say that a man could not possibly run, with an affection of that kind? A. It is parely a matter of opinion; they are exceedingly painful, even in the matter of watking; I have seen persons in that condition who could hardly bear to walk, so exceeding what he pain; even the jar of a step, or any little activity in the street, would sometimes cause great pain.

Treat pain.

Q. (By Mr. Smith.) You think it would have been painful for him to walk? A. Yes, Sir: I think so, certainly.

Q. (By Mr. Smith)—What would you think of a

ourney of six miles, to East New-York, on the pre-ceding day? A. Well, certainly, if he walked, it would have aggravated the swelling. the call at my house.

Q. Do you know where he went when he left the Hone House? A. No, Sir; I left him there en the bed, and never saw him till now.
Q. You left him on the bed? A. Yes; he was on the bed, and walking around, and lying down.
Q. Did you report this to any person? A. I think I did; yes.

did; yes.

Q. Did you put anybody on his track? A. No, Sir, I did not; he talked with me about the whole affair; said he meant to give himself up, and that he had seen Judge Osborn, and Judge Osborn had declined to receive him then, but was to meet him the next morning at 8 o'clock, and then he was to be sent had offer to you; I felt perfectly sure, if he was

next morning at 8 o clock, and it in he was to be sent by an officer to you; I felt perfectly sure, if he was going to give himself up; I had but a moment's doubt what my duty was.

Q. (liy a Juror). While you were conversing with Mr. Jefferds did he make a remark to you "that they could not prove it against him any how?" A. I don't think he did; he made some remark of the kind; when he asked my advice, I said you had better surrender yourself, by all means; I then made this remark further—"the truth will come out, it is impossible to avoid is; he the a said that the enmity on the part of some of Mr. Walton's friends was so great, they would some of all. Wallow anything that would involve him in trouble; I said he ought not to be afraid of that, for no sort of a fabricated story would stand investigation; be then said he should have no trouble; he reemed to

lear something of that sort.

Juror—These stories are going round, and it is best A Juro:—He said in the bureau, instead of it being in her bosom.

Corene:—He said in her bosom.

Thos. R. Pickering, sworn—Q. Where do you reside? A. At No. 167 West Twenty-sixth street.

Q. Did you find a pistol in Mrs. Walton's drawer?

A. Mr. Wa'ton and I did.

Q. Was the pistol loaded? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. How many balls had it in it? A. Six, I think; I won t be sure whether it was five or six-barreled, but each barrel was loaded; Mr. Walton told me of it first, and then took me to their room; the bureau crawer was locked. to have them stopped here.

James Norval, sworn-Q. Are you a doctor? A.

Yes, sir. Q. Where do you reside? A. No. 630 Hudson

street.
Q. Are you acquainted with Mr. ——, the prisoner?
A. No, sir, I never saw him.
Q. Do you know anything about this case? A. No, sir; and I know nothing why I am called in this

Coroner-It was stated that you caused it to be reported to the Jury that you knew that violent running would bring on these swellings. Do you know any

such cases ? Witness-I have known running, lifting, and jump-Wilness—I have known running, mang, and jump-ing, to bring on these swellings.

Q. By Mr. Smith.) Bring on such swellings as the last witness testified abou? A. Yes, Sir, an over-exer-tion would do it, any heavy lifting; I have had that

tion would do it, any heavy little in the rad told kind in my practice irequality.

Q. You had them in your practice? Yes, Sir, and I have been in practice 15 years, too.

Q. If a person was affected with anything of this kind would running affect it. A. Certaioly is would,

Kind would ranking sheet is. A. Certaidy is would, rest is the most essential treatment.

Mis. Ellen Costgan sworn.—Ellen Costigan. Q. Where do you reside? A. No. 1 Atlantic street.
Q. Are you acquainted with Mr. Jefferds? A. No,

O. Would you knew him if you should see him ? A. Q. Would you knew him it you and as see and it is, see, Sir, I t ink I would.

Coroner.—Mr. Jellerds, stand up!

Witness.—Yes, that is the man.

Q. Dd he board at your place? A. Only lodging;
e took rooms there for a week, but he never got but

Q. Did you let him in the house on Sunday night. Q. What time of night was that ? A. I cannot say exactly but I think arout a quarter or half past 12.
Q. Did you close the house at 12 o'clock! A. Yes,

Q. At this time had the house been closed? A. Yes. Sir; my son came up stairs after shutting up the barroom, and I was just fixing some things.

Q. (By Mr. Smith.) Who closed the front door when came there ! A. When Mr. Jefferds came !

Mr. Smith—Yes. Witness—I dod; I closed it myself.

Q. Was it a little after 12 when you closed it, or a little before, or precisely on 12? A. I cannot tell precisely; it might have been after 12; how much, I

precisely; it might have been after 12; how much, I cannot say.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him when he came in? A. Nothing more than when I opened the door—if I opened the door I had to step back, for it opened right on the stairs—he came in, and as he came in the hall he says, "I like to have been locked out;" "Yes," I said, "and you would have been if you had said away a few minutes looger;" then he walked up stairs and stopped on the platform; I came up and took a lamp; there was one standing on a side table in the dining room, and gave it to him; there was no more said; he weat up to his room.

Q. How did he appear—as if he was frightened?

A. I dd not notice.

Q. How did he appear—as if he was frightened?

Q. Did you notice his countenance? A. No, Sir, he passed right up and I never noticed him, he passed by me and went up stairs.

Q. How long did you stay up stairs? A. My sou shut ap the place down stairs, and I suppose, was then about fifteen minutes when a knock came at

the door.

Q. Bot how long had you been up stairs before you locked the door? A. My son locked up down stairs before Mr. Jeffords came.

Q. You say you locked up the front door, and your

on the barroom; how long had you been up there when your son came? A. Mr. Jefferds didn't come in Mr. Sa ith-I understand that.

Mr. Snith—I understand that.

Witners—My son shurarp the bar-room, down stairs, at 12 o clock; be came up stairs after he shurup, and was in the dising-room with me, and I was going to the closet to get him something to eat, when a knock came at the dor; says I, "I wonder who that is;" he said "he didn't know," and I went down stairs; there was two raps at the door before I opened it; I opened the door and saw Mr. Jefferds—if that is his

Q. (By the Court)-Now which door was it, the

Q. (By the Court)—Now which door was it, the par-toon or a side door? The side door.

Q. That was the door you locked? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Did your son lock up the bar-room before you ocked up the front door? A. Yes, Sir.

Witness—He don't understand a bit.

Mr. Smith—I asked yeu a question.

Witness—I am sure! explained clain enough.

Q. You were up stairs when Mr. Jefferds came to be door? A. Yes, Sir, me and my son were up there; had been there about lifteen minutes when he

he had been there about fifteen minutes when h Q. Can you say if it was later than half-past 12?
A. I can't; I never looked at a water to see what the time was, whether a quarter or half past.
Q. Did you notice him particularly when he came

in ? A. No. Sir.
Q. Do you remember what clothes he had on ? A.
I trink he had a black suit on.
Q. Did you make any remarks about his being so late? A. He said he thought he would be over before

the place was stut up.

Q. Do you know what time the boats come in ? A Q. Do you know what time Mr. Jefferds got up next necroing? A. I don't, for I didn't see him come down

Q. Did he have on the same clothes when he came

Q. Did he have on the same clothes when he came home as when he went out? I can't t!!.

Q. Are you still confident that you went up stairs as much as fifteen minutes before he came in? A. I can't tell; I tell just as near as I think.

Q. Do you'r member how you was occupied during those fifteen minutes that you was up stairs, after the house was locked up? A. Down in the kitchea, and in the dinit g-room; I was not doing anything, only waiting for my son.

Michael Gun, sworn-Q. What is your name?

A. Alexander N. Gunn.
Q. What is your business?

A. Physician at Quaran-

Q. Doctor do you know anything about this concern? A. I know pathing of the occurrences immediately, only what I heard from Mr. Walton some 18 menths ago; Mr. Walton expressed to me his appra-

ments ago; air. Watton expressed to me in apprehensions.

Q. Were you the physician in the family? A. I was the family physician for 25 years. Some time previous to his death be sent for me or one occasion to attend in the family professionally, and then expressed to me his apprehensions that some violence would be done him. would be done him.

Q. How long before his death? A. The last time

Q. How long before his death? A. The last time was about six months previous to his death; he came down to my offle at the Quarantine to advise with me with regard to his comectic relations.

Q. State what he said to you. A. He said that the gots of his wife, he believed, were constantly armed,

sots of his wife, he believed, were constantly armed, and had threatened to blow his brites out repeatedly, at dhe was afraid to go about the screets without so ne person to accompany him; that he had reason to believe that they were constantly armed, and would take his life if an epportunity offered.

Q. Did he mention either one in particular? A. It is my impression that he referred to the oldest princi ; he spoke of their both being armed, though; I called to see Mrs. Walton the evening of the

Q. About what time was that? A. After their mar-

Q. What occurred then? A. Mrs. Walton had Q. What occurred then? A. Mrs. Walton had a hysterical attack, for which I was sent, and as I was leaving the house, raid he: "Notwithstanding all her housed words to me, she has a revolver now in her bosom;" I questioned the truth of it; he said, "No, she had a revolver constantly about her, and so had her two sons; and, said he, I am very certain that I stall one of these days be shot by one of them; I know nothing of the case from my personal knowledge, only what I heard from him; I never was in the house after that the stall one of the case from my personal knowledge, only what I heard from him; I never was in the house after that the stall one of the case from my personal knowledge, only what I heard from him; I never was in the house after that visit.

Q. You did not see any pistol about her? A. No. Q. Did Charles Jefferds ever call upon you? A. He called on me that evening, to visit his mother; he laft

Q. Had you any conversation with him? A. Yes, Sir, there was some little conversation; he remarked to

me that his mother had married a d-d reseal, and he had maltreated her, and that her sickness was the result that maltreatment? I wont say positively which of the sons it was.
Q. Could you identify them? A. I could not, it was

Q. When did Mr. Walton call on you last? A. I

suppose about six mouths ago.

The testimony was read over to the witness.

A Juror—He said in the bureau, instead of it being

drawer was locked.

Q. That pistel was loaded? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. What cid you do with it? A. Mr. Walton put it in his pocket, and we then went up to his store in Twenty-fifth street.
Q. What then? A. The pistel was discharged by Mr. Walton, I thirk, Mr. Kehoe, and myself.
Q. What did it contain? A. Powder and bullets.
Q. Powder and bullets? A. I soppose it was powder to the fast that it discharged.

t e time, and showed it to him in the basement; we then took it up stairs and replaced it.

Q. In the bureau? A. In the top bureau drawer.

Q. Were you present then? A. I was.

Q. Well, Sir, at them? A. Mr. Walton expressed

Q. Well, Sr. at them? A. ar. Waton express
his feeling that he felt safe.
Q. Do you know what became of the pistol afterward? A. I think two or three weeks after that Mr.
Walton told ne that he had again examined the bureau
drawer containing the pistol, and found that it had been

Q. With what? A. With powder and ball; I asked him how he knaw it was loaded with powder, and he said he took one of the caps off, and shook some

of the powder out.
Q. What else ! A. That is all I know about the

Q. Did you ever see it afterward? A. No, Sir. Q. Whose make? A. I think Colt's.

Q. Did you ever see I; alterward? A. No, Sir.
Q. Whose make? A. I think Colt's.
Q. How many burrels? A. I think six.
Q. What time did this occur? A. Sixteen or eighten menths ago, I think.
Q. Did the pistel have a white bandle or black? A. I'git colored handle; I think a silver-mounted pistol; exactly sized.

small pistol.

Q. Did either of the sons live in the house at that

Q. Did effect of the sons live in the house at that time t A. No sir; not at that time.

Q. Did you live in the house with Mr. Walton at that time t A. I dd; I slept there.

Corener—Is there any person in Court who knows anything more about this case; if there is he will step

snything more about this case; if there is he will step up here. [Applause.]

Coroner (to the Jury)—Gentlemen, stand up. [The Juror rose]. I have subpectated all the witnesses and every one that I could reach that knows anything about this case; Now, gentlemen, I submit it to your charge; you will please to retire.

And as 4½ the Jury retired.

At 5 minutes to 5 o'clock the Jury returned, having been absent about 40 minutes.

Corever (to Jury)—Gentlemen, stand up if you please. Have you surgeed on a verificit.

please. Have you agreed on a verdict! The Foreman—Yes, Sir. Ceroner—Mr. Jefferds, stand up—both of you. Gen-

The Clerk then read the verdict, as follows:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, see An Lagu'sticn, than at the Louse of the Superior Court room, court of tentre and Chan bers streets, in the Siath Ward of the city of New-York in the County of New-York this lib day of July in the year of our Lord 100 be one Andrew R. Jackman, Courter, of the City and Courty aforesaid on view of the bodies of John Walton and John W. Mathews, now lying dead, upon the orths and office ations of nine good and lawful men of the rine of New-York, duly chosen and sworn or afficiency, and charged to inquire on behalf of said people, now, and in what is niner, the said John Walton and John W. Mathews came to their dash, do upon their oach and afficiation; say: That the said John Walton and John W. Mathews came to their dash, the united by the hand of Churles Jeffords. In witness whereof We, the said Jackma as we'l as the Coroner, have to the localistics set our hands and seas, on the day and place afore said.

der place afore-aid streve Erkie! Shuley, Deniel R. Stuart, W. Holmes, Geo. A. Ellomer, E. S. Jones, Jas G. Catter, Win Jamieson, Alex. Makenzie, Charles Shaw. ANDREW P. JACKMAN, Coroner.

Corcrer-Charles, you are now at liberty to answer

Or not, what questions are put to you.

Q. What is your name? A. Charles M. feffer?s.
Q. How old are you? A. Twenty-one years old.
Q. Where we e you bern? A. City of Washington, District of Columbia.
Q. Where do you live? A. City of New-York.

Q. Where do you live? A. City of New-York.
Q. What is your occupation? A. Clerk.
Q. Have you abything to say, and if so what, in relation to this charge? A. I are entirely innocest of this charge, and I am advised by my connect to retain my witnesses to produce before the unbiassed consideration of a Grand Jury of this country; and therefore, at this time, and before this jurisdiction, I have nothing further to say.

The prisoner answered the questions and made the

above remarks with a firm voice; apparently not

troubled by the result, and then signed his name to the

Coroner-Edwin, you are clear; the officer will take

Officer Howell took Charles to the Tombe to await a

THE CROPS.

Over in England, just now, by far the most import

antiestrument is the barometer. As raing day suc

ceeds rainy day, and shower follows shower, its indi-

dations are watched with the greatest interest by all

classes of society. All accounts agree in stating that

this year is remarkably unpropirious for the crops, and

even pasturage, which in Great Britain is usually so abuneant, is so scanty that thousands of animals have accusely perished from starvation. An editoral in the

number of The Mark Lane Expressiost at hand.

states that ' in Scoland and Ireland, and in the North

of England, the sheep and lambs have perished by thousands; and in Ireland, the cattle by hundreds,

from positive starvation." Unlike ordinary years,

when any undue scarcity at home would be met by a

correspondent increase in importation of for ign cattle.

e number of beasts sent to England from the Conti-

nent is less than usual. As a natural consequence,

barchers' meat is selling at very high prices, and

meetings of laboring men have been held in London

and elsewhere to secure a pledge of abstinence from

meat-cating until summier times arrive. Although a

ra her favorable turn in the weather bad arrived, yet

the present prospect for the grain and grass crop is

plostey. Says The Mark Lane Express: "The

Clerks copy of what he had said.

Charles in charge.

trial.

Ceroner—Mr. Jefferds, stand up—both of you themen, what is your verdist?

Foreman—You can read is there.

Corener—Is this your verdict? A. Yes, Sir.

The Clerk then read the verdict, as follows:

With what? A. With powder and ball; I

quality will be as had as that of 1853. No relief, either, is likely to be afforded by the crops of Spring grain, which are suffering equally with those of grass." The state of the grain market is thus dark, and on my stoop in the evening; this my impres-

"grain, which are suffering equally with those of "grain," The state of the grain market is thus described in the leading article:

"The past week as respects weather, was little more than a duff reptition of many that preceded it; rain still being in the sections, and not without its sad influence. The temperature has certainly been increased, and the grain bright of the section of the properties of the continue to the properties of the continue to think had been been boid enough to commence cutting, but with what benefit remains to be seen. Subscriptons have been made for the laborers out of coupley, whose condition is truly deplerable, but all they have realized hitherto has been a see nty allowance of brend. It is, perhaps, well for the cern that it is late, or it would have been excessively rank. Sime lettle prigress appears in the wheat; but the young barley seems overpowered with wet being yellow, and shows past young barley and the properties of the second of the properties of th Positive to swear to it., Q. What did he say about maltrestment? A. He Q. What did he say about maltreament? A. He said her sickness was the result of the multreatment of her present husband; I think it was that gentleman it ting by the pillar; [Charles Jefferds]; I think it was that gentleman; I am not cortain.

Q. What else did he say to you? A. I told him I doubted the sickness being the result of maltreatment; I had known Mr. Walton many years, and was conversant with the treatment of his first wife, and thought he must be mistaken; he said I did not know him; he was a damned rascal, and either he would shoot him, or he deserved shooting; some remark was made about shooting; whether he threatened it or only said he deserved if, I am not prepared to say; it did not nake much impression on my find at that time.

Q. How long ago was that? A. About eighteen menths ago, I believe.

Q. Have you heard anything since then from him?

A. No, Sir.

Turning to our own country we find the assurance of previous weeks made doubly sure by the past seven days. The Western country is decidedly in luck, and a great impetus will undoubtedly be given to its development. We are not of those, however, who regard this year's crop as a ba'm for all the wounds inflicted by the short barvests of the past three years. Illinois farmers, and Crawer was locked.

Q. Was it Mrs. Walton's bureau? A. I supposed it to be her bureau.

Q. Is that the same pistol testified to by the witnesses the first day of the examination, A. Yes, Sir.

Q. As having been found when the marble top was taken off the bureau? A. Yes, Sir; because the drawer was locked.

Q. That pistol was locked? A. Yes, Sir. those in other States, owe a great deal of money, and while they will undoubtedly feel much easier this Fall, it will require more than one crop to square up all their back accounts and set them fairly on their feet. The state of things in Illinois is thus accurately portrayed in a private letter from the Land Office of

the Central Railroad, recently received:

"A few word in reference to crops. Our great staple is corn. This is to furnish the but of naterial for transportation, in the form of grain beef, poik, i.i.d, hams, sloohol and whisky, which will penetrate to every quarter of the globe. There is no State where all the conditions of soil and chinate so admiranly concar to produce this cereal as Illinois; and the product will be greater them ever before known—reaching no less than 100,00,000 bubble. The bracking and the product will be greater them ever before known—reaching no less than 100,00,000 bubble. The bracking and the product will be greater them ever before known—reaching no less than 100,00,000 bubble. The bracking and the suprecedented, and the yield per acre will exceed fifty bushels. When it is considered that the agual goot of cultivation does not exceed ten cents per bushels, it will be perceived that an enormous amount of money is seen to be emptied from this source, into the lag of Illinois. In the Southern part, the crop, os ing to the spring drouth, will not be large; in the central, it will be prodigious; in the northern, above the average.

"The wheat of op has been gathered in Southern Illinois. The beny is plump, but the average yield will not exceed ten bushels per ac e. In Central Illinois the breadth sown was less than on all, the farmers having a vivid recollection of the disactrons failures for the last two years, but the yield will be good. In Northern Illinois the yield will be enermous, exceeding probably 25 bushels per acre. Such a year has not been known for fitteen year. The wheat havest has commenced in a grad County, and in filteen days will be secured over the whole Stata. The weather for the last forthight has been abovery. Hithesto it has been a cry that the wheat stalk grew slow and strong so that all danger of the vesseleb bursting has been avoided. Heune we hear no complaint of rais or smut, nor of those other scooges, the chinch bug fly or weevil.

"The present prospects have i the Central Railroad, recently received:

Q. Powder and bullets? A. I suppose it was powder from the fact that it discharged.

Q. What did you do then with the pistol? A. I took the pistol apart; took the revolving enamber to a hardware store in the Eighth avenue, and purchased bullets to fit it; I then put two bullets in each barrel, which gave it the appearance of being loaded.

Q (By a juror). Without powder? A. No powder; I purchased caps also, and took them up to the store in Twenty-fifth street; I then put the pistol together and carped it; I put a private mark on the pistol as Mr. Walton had a xpre-sed fear to me that the pistol would be used for him; I then took the pistol to the house in Twenty-third street; I was living with Mr. Walton at it e time, and showed it to him in the basement; we then took it up stairs and replaced it.

The Roilroad Record computes that: The quantity of arable land in Ohio is about 5,000,000 scres, tributed, as follows:

Cats... Small grain and potatoes..... This substantially agrees with the views of The Ohio

Farmer, which recently stated that "the last reports are even better than those of two weeks ago. The la e raies have put the corn, oats, potatoes, and timo thy almost beyond a peradventure." One of our own correspondents, writing from San-

One of our own correspondents, writing from Sandu-by a few days since, says:

"The Whest crop is immense, greater than any we have had in Ohio since 183. I have very recently been through the State and find the quality as specior, as the quantity is great. The test and Corn also lock very fine unusually so, and the general anti-iparion is, that trie year's crops, with the immense quantity of the yield of wood, which has been mostry put in market, will receive Ohio from its pecunitary diffusition.

"One interesting feature here is that in this township, of which Sandusky is a portion, there are 123 acres of grapes. It is tound that the colume of the grape in this vicinity is very prefitable, the vines being protected by the presumity to the bake try in the early froats, and the belief is general that in a few years this region will become the Rhime' of the United Sates."

A scuttement recently agrived from Kansas informs

A kentleman recently arrived from Kansas informs us that the wheat crop is almost if not entirely destroyed. Corn will yield perhaps half a crop, and potatees not more than half-so severe has been the drouth of this season.

In the Southern part of the Territory they have had no rain, except a few showers, for nearly nine months, and as a natural consequence every variety of farm produce is burnt and parched to death. Toe prairie grass is said to be quite killed and as dry as tinder. The poor can'le are suffering dreadfully, and nuless relief soon acrives in the shape of heavy and lasting rains, many hundreds must die from sheer starvation. Missouri, more fortunate than her neighbor, received copious sho eers in some of the drouch-parched districts in ample time to save the crops, and it is expected that her aggregate yield will be nearly or quite an average one, especially of corn and bemp.

In Maryland, too, although in Frederick County and some other localities the wheat heads have been light, poorly filled, and the grains shriveled, the reports which reach us from other portions of the State are of uch a nature as to make us expect an a versge crop.

Pennsylvania and New-Jersey have good crops of grass and grain, and from what we can learn we presame their yields will certainly be fully up to the average, p-thaps something more. In some of the fruit districts of New-Jersey, however, the dry weather has had a rather pafavorable influence on the fruit, and the shipments to this market may be somewhat lessened in consequence.

California, always prolific and wonderful in agricultural product, scenisto have even exceeded her usual capacity. We learn that on the Merced, Tuolumne and Stanislaus rivers the harvest just gathered has been an extraordinary one. In Tehama, Talare, and Los Angeles counties, however, some considerable danage was done by frosts, and a diminished yield as reported from them all. California bas fairly become a grain exporting State, and with each succeeding year the increased grain product rapidly outrunning the wants of even its marvelously du licating population, n ust make the State dependent upon a foreign market for the consumption of the surplus.

The tobacco crop of Kentucky is speken of as less than an average one, for various reasons. There was less if an area planted, especially near the river, as the almost total failure of the wheat crop, and high price of corn in Spring, induced the farmers to plant more corn ard less tobacco. The season, too, has been of such a nature as to ripen the plants a fortnight or three weeks earlier than usual, which is unfavorable to a great yield of cured tobacco, since the stock is rought to the curing-house in warm weather. The ay will not, in all probability, be more than half a prop, and Winter wheat is said to average less than five bushels to the acre. Oats and corn are vary good; to that, with all their losses, the Kentucky farmers have something to fall back upon, without counting as all upon the annual crop of "black-ivory," raised for the Southern market. Louisiana, Georgia, and Texas have all felt the need

of min, and especially in Texas much damage has been done in some sections by drouth. In the Eastern States the state of things previously

reason is altogether an exceptional one, and, so far as it has at present progressed, a calamitous one for the production of cattle-food. In all the early disnoticed by us continues, and the scarcity of hay in Mai e turns out quite as general as we expected. The "tricts - here the buy has been cut, it is perishing on Country Gentleman informs its readers that in Maine there is a larger breacth of tilled crops than usual. ing about. Where not yet mown, the bottom is especially of hoed crops, and they generally bid fair. rotting from the centinual presence of su face water. Wheat that was sown in March and April is reported and the crop in many quarters will be little worth good. Fruits are very promising, and it is presumed for feeding purposes, except for lean stock. So that hat despite the protracted drouth the result of the although the quantity on the ground is large, the season will compare favorably with other years.

## CITY ITEMS.

THE DROUTH.—The dry weather, which has been prevailing some time, and has begun to seriously affect the farms at the north of this city, was only partially broken by the shower on Monday night. That only wet the surface of the earth i st enough to lay the dust, and not enough to wet the grass-roots and cornroots, which now need rain very badly. As for seedrecently planted, such as corn for forder, buckwheat, cucombers, turnips, &c., there is no chance for them and potatoes will be very light, as they are nearly past cope of benefit from rains yet to fail. Pastures are failing rapidly, and wells and springs keep them comrany.

BULL'S HEAD.-The extraordinary rise upon the price of beef cattle, as reported yesterday, for the first day of the market at Forty-fourth street, was pretty well mintained through the second day, and all the tock was sold before night, very much to the sa'isfaction of the speculators, who bought up every drove possible to be obtained, on its way to market, and sold them, as will be seen in our regular report of the market, at an advance of full half a cent over the sales the

CENTRAL REPUBLICAN CLUB,-The Hon, James A Briggs and S. L. Woodford, esq., will speak at the meeting of the Republican Central Campaign Club, No. 722 Broadway, this evening.

BENEFITS - Every night this week has been appro printed by some claimant for popular favor. The appeals have so far been satisfactorily responded to, and we wish for those whose turn is yet to come as good

Mr. Blake's Benefit-Winter Garden .- This admirable actor and universal favorite to-night takes a benefit. A number of volunteers contribute to increase the attractions of the programme. Mr. Henry Placide will play Grandfather Whitehead in the comedy of that name, and Mr. Blake will play Geoffrey Dale in the "Last Man." Mr. and Mrs J. W. Wallack will appear in the fourth act of "The Merchant of Venice Miss Alice Mann, an actress whose reputation has been won in the West, will make her first appearance. Mesers. George Jordan, A. H. Davenport, John Dyott. and C. Young, and Miss Mary Gannon will appear, and other entertainments will be given beside those already announced.

Mrs. Florence's Benefit-Wallack's Theater .- To night this lady has a benefit. During the last two seasons Mis. Florence has made a most favorable im pression in New-York, by her various abilities as a burlesque actress. A good singer, a good dancer, aud possessing many happy qualifications as an actress she could not fail to make her mark. Al ways carefa and pains aking, and always doing well whatever she has to do, she deserves on her benefit night a substan tial recognition of her merits. The leading feature of the entertainments is the drama of " Ireland as It Is."

The Nelson Sisters' Benefit-Niblo's Garden .-These two young ladies have selected to-night for their appeal to their friends. This is their first season in New-York, and they have acquitted themselves so much to the satisfaction of the public, that their popularity is an established fact. Aside from their professional merits, their personal amiability and kindness have on more than one occasion spared the public disappointments which otherwise the develiction of another actress would have caused, and for this also they should find to-night their fitting reward. The bill is an attractive one, being the burlesque of "Ganem." with Messrs. Mark Smith, W. Davidge, A. H. Davenport, C. Peters, and the rest of the company in the cast. The Gale Sisters and Mile. Thelem will appear in an attractive ballet, and there will also

be given some admirable operatic selections. Mr. Mark Smith's Benefit-Niblo's Garden,-Tomorrow right has been selected by this truly admirable artist for his benefit. Mr. Smith's claims to the consideration of the public are underlable. One of the most careful and artistic performers on the New-York stage, his popularity has been increasing with each succersive reason, until now he stands among the first of public favorites. He presents to-morrow night the School for Scandal," with a combination of artists in the cast that is seldom equaled. Mr Smith plays Sir Peter Teazle, and Miss Jane Coombs Lady Teazle. Miss Ada Oswald makes her first appearance. The following well-known artists are also included in the distribution of characters: Messrs. Harry Pearson, George Jordan, Charles Couldock, A. H. Davenport, George Holland, William Davidge, C. Lascelles, D. Leeson and M Levick. After the comedy, a comediesta, in which the Misses Nelson will personate the p incipal characters.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson's Benefit-Laura Keene's Theater. - Since Mr. Jefferson's advent here, about three years ago, he has achieved a deserved popularity, and taken a hold on the public that has seldom been equaled in so short a time. Standing among the very first of American comedians, Mr. Je ferson has never ceased to strive to deserve and retain the best opinion of the public and no one has been more thoroughly appreciated. As a manager, also, he has been sucessful, and has produced this season a series of entertair ments that have made Laura Keene's Theater, i possible, more popular than before. Mr. Jefferson preents the comedy of "Paul Pry," with himself as the inquisitive hero, and the new successful burlesque, 'The Tycoon."

Mr. George Christy's Benefit is on Saurday night but the bill is not yet announced.

MR. W. J. FLORENCE AS "Toople."-The drams

which introduced to the public "Mr. and Mrs. Tim-

othy Toodle," is one of the trachiest of the worst mel dramatic school. The play itself, as a play, has always been a dreary bore, only tolerated for the sake of the scenes in which that loving pair, the " Toodles," figure so conspicuously. Curiously enough, too, these wo characters, whose eccentricities have a worldwide fame, are totally irrelevant to the action of the piece, and have nothing whatever to do with the plot, r with the development of the story. They are, however, so sharply individualized, and so true to the life, hat they have schieved a theatrical immortality in spite of the fact that in rising to their pinnacle of equiarity they have had to drag in their wake the diseartering load of one of the worst melodramas ever manufactured. The late Mr. Wm. E. Burton so identified himself with Mr. Toodle, that for years he nonepolized the character in this city, no one having the temerity to undertake a personation in which he would be placed at so great a disadvantage by reason of the oversbadowing fame of the great comedian. In other cities, however, the immortal Toodle did not lack for representatives, the most note worthy of whom are Mr. John S. Clarke of Philadelphia, and Mr. F. S Chanfrau, a wandering star. On Toesday night, Mr. W. J. Florence, on the occasion of his benefit produced the drama, himself undertaking the inebriate hero. This young actor is favorably known to the public as the best representative on the stage of certain bases of Irish character, and he has lately made some mmistakable hits in burlesque acting, but this new effort was a development of ambition and talent in an entirely unexpected direction. A large audience as sembled, who gave the actor such enthusiastic demonstrations of delight that the feature of the econing must be set down as an entire success. It is never quite fair to compare an artist with one more fa nous and harehly criticise any falling-off from such a stand ard; but Mr. Burton had so completely appropriated the character of Toodle that between him and an other actor undertaking the character a comparison i inevitable. Mr. Florence plays the part in close imita tion of Mr. Burson, even to the portly form, and is exceedingly successful in making the established points. His personation has not all t e unctuous richness with which Mr. Burton was accustomed to invest the eccentric Mr. T., but is nevertheless extravagantly funny, and none the less so because some of the fun is Mr. Florence's, and is not altogether borrowed. The audience were delighted, and in their enthusiasm went

even to the almost unprecedented extent of encoring a portion of a scene. Mr. Florence made as great a in as is within the range of the possibi kies of the case, ard though exceedingly nervous, he proved his capability to play the part well. If he can enact one of Mr. Burton's specialties so acceptably, why not another? Perhaps Capt. Cuttle and Micawber are not forever loct. "The Toodks" is repeated to night.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS, - Tols Board met es renal vesterday, and dismissed patrolman L. Delany, of the Elever th Precinct, from the Department, for violating the rules and regulations. Half a dozen members of the force, after due trial, were fined for slight offenses, The amount of fines exac es from policemen is placed to the credit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund. The sum last week amounted to \$100. The case of patest. man William on, of the First Ward, charged with maltriating a German girl named Jornson, living at Na. 101 Wastington street, was concluded yesterday before Messre. Bergen and Octon. It is alleged that about three weeks ago, as the officer was passing her house. she threw some waver upon him from the third stery window. He ordered ter to desist, when she abused him with very violent language. Yesterday the woman stated that she did not wish to press the case any firther, and desired to withdraw the complaint. CONFUSION CONFOUNDED -The following order,

from the General Superintendent of Polices day or two ince, went into operation on Wednesday morning: since, went into operation on Wednesday morning:

GENERAL CREER!

OFFICE OF THE SCHEEN:

TENDENT OF POLICE, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1902.!

CAPTAIN—'TO: Hereafter, in the oaily returns of arrests, pay sill care fully note in each case, in the proper or humo, the signature, such deposit or is made. In carrying out this order its traite, such deposit or is made. In carrying out this order its proper to Court to remain is court until the several case are disposed of, and return to the officer in charge of the Station-Heast tree result of the examination by the Majastrate; where parties are talked or held for had its attained and and whether for trias or for good behavior. To enable the returns to be complete, the time for making only returns is broadinate trades to II o'clock as my JOHN A. KENNEDY, Spp. DANER CAMPENTER INSPECT.

The effect of this order will simply be to keep everybody in the dank, for from 12 to 24 hours, in regard to

body in the dark, for from 12 to 24 hours, in regard to occurrences in the police districts. The Police Courte are not opened until 8 o'clock in the marning, and for the first few hours the magistrates are over wholized with the rush of business A prisoner, for instance, arrested in Seventy-eighth street during the night, must be sent to Jefferson Market Court, in Teath street, the next morning after 8 o'click, and the officer must there await i is turn, find out what is done with his prisoner, return to his Station-House in Fortyeighth street, and make his report, after which the captain is at liberty to send his returns down to Brooms street. This plan will take each officer, making an arrest, from his post three or four hours a day, without effecting any beneficial result whatever. There was recently appointed a Sergeant whose duty it is to go frem one Police Court to another, and report the arrests made by the Court officers. It would be but a small increase of his duties to require him to as partialn and report the disposition made by the magistrates of all prisoners sent from the Station-Houses. The extensis n of time granted the captains in which to make their returns is alrogether insufficient; for even now, when they can be sent in early in the morning, the whole of them are seldom in before 101 or 11 o'clock, Under this new arrangement, if Mr. John A. Kausedy sees them all by the middle of the afternoon he will be much more fortunate than the reporters can expect

A PRIZE-FIGHT BROKEN [UP .-- On Tuesday evenirg a lot of roughs collected on the pier at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, to wieness a prize-fight between two sspiring musclemen, known as Robert Johnson and Edward Curly, aged about 18 years. The ring having been hastily pitched, the youthful pummelers, suipped for fight, took their positions within it. Time was called, and black eyes and damaged noses were freely dispensed on either side during several rounds, to the great delight of all beholders. This pleasant pastime was suddenly nipped in the bud, however, by the appearance of a few officers of the Twentieth Ward, who broke in the ring and arrested the principals. The rowdies, whose numbers continued to increase till there were two or three hundred present. took to their beels at sight of the blue uniforms, and left them in possession of the field. Johnson and Carly were locked up in the Station-House over night, and n Wednesday morning Justice Quackenbush commit-

About I o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the frame stable of Jo in Hoffman in Sixty-third st., near the Tenth avenue, and thence extended to Mr. Boffman's dwelling. Both buildings were totally destroved, invelving a loss of about \$1,000. Insured \$200 in the Stuyve-ant Insurance Company. T wagons were destroyed, and a horse and cow bur

ted them to answer, in default of \$500 ball.

[Advertisement] OUT OF HIS PLACE. - Would you be a Banker, &

Broker, a Merchant, a Mechanic, a Lawyer, a Physician, a Clergyman, a Teacher, or an Artist? Before deciding upon either, go to Prof. Fowner, No. 368 Broadway, and have a Chart, with a full written statement, of your true character. A SPECIAL CARD.—Buyers of English CARPETS

chould go direct to the celebrated Carpet deeler Hiram Andrusen, No 59 Fowery Fig. is selling English Velvet, Brussels, Three ply and Jerisin Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Oil Cloth, Ac., at remarkably low prices

[Advertisement]
The following two PATENTS for SALE by ANDRE SABATIER, at No. 129 Spring at, west of Brondway: BLACK FRINKEN VARNISH, suitable for varmishing all kinds of leather, such as Boots, Heaters, Metales, also, FRIRKON POILSH, for parlor and other Furniture. At the above depot these Varnishes are offered for rule at the loss prices of 30 cents a bottle. Military Accountements renewed as \$1 a set. OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—The me-OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WALES.——The inc-dicinal qualities of this Weter are fully shown in the Testimo-nials from physicians and other respectable individuals, which may be seen on application to the Agent. Dealers supplied on liberal teroes. No Water genuine unless procured from H. W. BOSTWICK, Metre politian Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

Prof. J. W. FOWLER of the Poughkeepsie Law School will speak in behalf of the Republican cause during the present campaign. Address

REYNARD & Co.,
PATENT HOUSEKEEPPR'S RIFLE,
INVALLIBLE ISSUIT FOWDER,
and VERMEN DAY
externitate The only truly reliable articles to exterminate Bedbugs, Croton-Bugs Moths, Garden Insects, Rays and Mice. Principal Deput, No. 107 Brondway, Sold by all Druggists.

GAS, GAS.—Dealers are invited to call at our great manufactoring depot for new styles of GAS FIXTORES &c., WARNER, FIGE & Co., No. 575 Broadway, opposite Nibbo's

AFRICANS IMPORTED TO NEW-ORLEANS .- A few Arricans in point to for the Arricans and a days ago, within about twenty-four hours of the encorstul landing of a gang of negrees in Mobile Bay, twenty-three remarkably fine fellows, field hauds, were placed on board of the Mobile steamer for this city, and having safely arrived, are to be sold on Friday, at the St. Charles Hotel, by Julian Neville. were placed on board of the Mobile steamer for this city, and having safely arrived, are to be sold on Friday, at the St. Charles Hotel, by Julian Neville. There is much discussion and inquiry as to the character of these negroes, whether they are of the recent, or whether they are a portion of the one hundred and ninety for whom graves were dug at Kev West, but who unreasonably enough, preferred rather the comfortable quarters on our river plantations to such narrow accommedations as Uncle Sam pracesed to fartist them. One of the lot, a boy of seventeen, weights 170 pounds, and is over 6 feet high. This landing of a cargo of Africans right under the nose of Judge Campbell, the most ferocious of all the foce of the traffic, is certainly a very audactous act. The time too, selected for the landing adds to the gravity of the offense. The Judge's recent penderous charge to the Grand Jury, and cloquent exhibition of the horrors of the middle pusage, had just been delivered, and orders had just been given to the United States Marshal to pursue all offenders under the statute. Judge Jones's dectaion, that it was no violation of the act of Congress to buy negroes which had been imported, had been set aside. And yet, in the face of all this peril and responsibility, some daring adventurer succeeds in landing a cargo of good hands in time for the picking season, which will be a valuable addition to our uterly inadequate force of a gricultural laborers. "Can such things be, &c. [New Orleans Delta, July 12.

-Mr. Sanderson of the New-York Hotel, has been appointed Major Domo and Purveyor for the Prince of Wales during his presence in Canada.